

JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**PALESTINIANS
IN THE MARCH — ALONE?**

Page 10

COMMENT

STORM WARNING FOR THE PALESTINIAN ARABS

The clashes which took place in Baghdad between the Iraqis and the Palestinian contingent during the official independence celebrations, (*which our Baghdad correspondent reports in great detail on page 10*) mark a new phase in the unhappy history of the Palestinian Arabs since they abandoned their homes in 1948. They show, for those who want to see, what the Palestinians can expect from the current crop of promises with which they are being overwhelmed in Baghdad and Cairo.

The anti-Israel crescendo has been rising to its peak. Kassem and Nasser have vied with each other in their assurances to the Palestinians. Both promise an early liberation of Palestine; both have set about forming a Palestinian army; both are being encouraged in their pro-Palestinian bellicosity from Moscow, Sofia and Bucharest. If words meant anything, the Arab world was at least united on this score, and most foreign observers who have visited the Arab capitals recently (not lived there, though, for any length of time), have come away convinced of the seriousness of this Arab purpose.

* * *

And now, like a flash of lightning, the anti-Palestinian riots in Baghdad have come to illuminate the stormy scene. They show that once again after twelve years of dispersion, the ex-Mufti and Nasser in Cairo, and Kassem in Baghdad are rousing hopes among the refugees which they cannot fulfil. Quite apart from the Israeli capacity to resist their pressure, the Baghdad incidents have shown clearly that the Iraqis are not prepared to march against Palestine; they are no more anxious for it today than they were in 1948. And the same is no less true, judging from recent reports, of the Egyptians and Syrians.

President Nasser's careful ghettoisation of the Palestinians in the Gaza strip has reached a point where a Palestinian in Egypt has to live under regulations which hardly differ from some of the most onerous of the South African apartheid restrictions. He cannot travel without a pass; he cannot get work; he cannot leave the country without special permission and he cannot move out of the Gaza ghetto except in exceptional circumstances. The Iraqis have lately been more liberal in their attitude to the Palestinians, and the Palestinians are now paying the price for their greater freedom, as was shown by the hostile demonstrations during the Baghdad celebrations.

If ever a people deserved a real and independent leadership at this time, it is the Palestinian Arabs. For fifteen years now they have been the victims of a venal and corrupt leadership, of outside interference by every one of the Arab states with false and wholly illusory promises. It is the Palestinian Arab who has had to pay the price at every stage. He lost his home when he need not have done so. He lost his compensation when he might have got it ten years ago. And now at the end of it all, he is promised a toy army as recompense for his lost status in the Arab world.

* * *

The Iraqis do not want to share the fruits of their revolution (or the income from their oil royalties) with the Palestinians; the Egyptians have refused all along to treat the Palestinians as equals; and the ex-Mufti and his coterie have accepted this and have compelled its acceptance by the Palestinians.

Is there no one among the Palestinians, among the graduates of the English and American Universities, at the Beirut University, among the thousands who must by now see through this farce which Nasser and Kassem are performing for their own, not the Palestinians', benefit, who has the courage and the honesty to speak up for these Palestinians? It is not something that can be manufactured outside. This is a movement that must come from among the Palestinians, not from the United Nations, not from the western powers, not from stooges of the Israelis.

There exists, in fact, an impressive Palestinian diaspora throughout the western hemisphere: intellectuals, professionals and the well-to-do, but it has largely washed its hands of the political charade which the Arab leaders have been playing with the refugees. Yet it is they who alone can now prevent a second disaster for the Palestinians. It is only they, together perhaps with the good offices of men like President Bourguiba of Tunisia, who can take the initiative and insist on a settlement of the Palestinian refugee question on such lines as are possible and practicable.

* * *

For the writing on the wall in Baghdad is not difficult to decipher. It means that the Iraqis are no more prepared than the Egyptians or Syrians, not to speak of the Lebanese and Saudis, to march for the sake of the Palestinians. This is nothing new in the record of the Palestinian diaspora. It has been let down at every stage by its own and the other Arab leaders. But it faces now a still greater disillusionment—unless it does something about it. As a first step the Palestinians will have to develop their own independent leadership, and they ought to have all the help the United Nations can give to bring this about.

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— Photo Keystone

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U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW PROPAGANDA RUNS RIOT

"ISRAELI-IRANIAN PLOT"

In a reckless effort to win the maximum of trouble-making advantage from the Shah of Persia's recent confirmation that his country's *de facto* recognition of Israel stands unchanged, the Kremlin's propagandists have resorted to an unparalleled admixture of half-truth and downright lies.

Around the clock commentaries from Moscow in Persian and Arabic have drummed up the spectre of a Teheran-Tel Aviv axis allied with the west in opposition to the Islamic world.

But, somewhere along the line, there has been a breakdown in communication between the Russian propagandists. *Pravda* was the first to suggest that Israel was seeking a link-up with CEN TO of which Persia is an integral part.

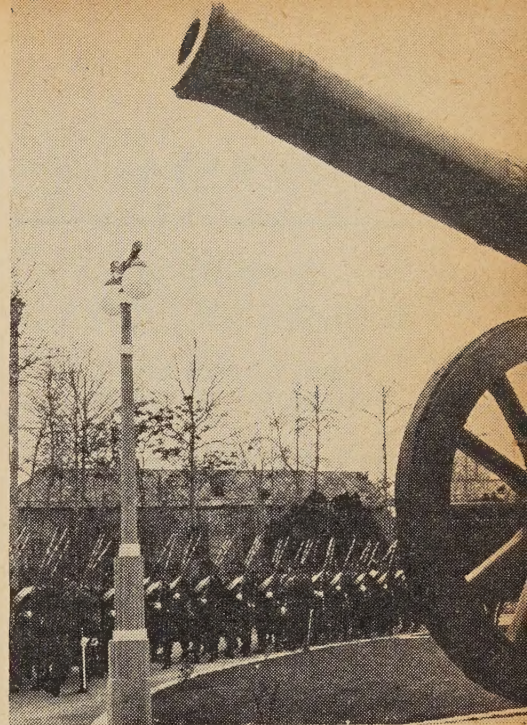
"Israeli lackeys": This was taken up by Persian-language commentator Aleksandrov. "The Israeli papers," he declared, "regard the close relationship established between Iran and Israel as a preparation for co-operation between Israel and CEN TO,* the imperialists' weapon for use particularly in the Middle East. The new alignment of the Iranian and Israeli rulers is an aggressive act."

At the behest of the imperialists, continued Aleksandrov, the Iranian rulers "have established close relations with Israel with the object of supporting the Israeli aggressive circles' hostile policy directed against the Moslem countries. . . .

The western imperialist powers, to intensify the tension in the Near and Middle East and to bar the way of progress to the countries of this region, are using their Israeli lackeys and making them pursue a hostile policy towards the Moslem neighbouring countries. This policy is not only incompatible with the interests of Moslem countries, but is also contrary to the vital interests of the Iranian people."

Bid for a loan: Arabic commentator Primakov, however, put a slightly different gloss on the supposed new trend in Persian policy. It had been organised mainly by the U.S., declared Primakov, "to compensate Israel for its loss of prestige among the majority of the Asian nations resulting from the Israeli leaders'

* This is not borne out by an examination of the Israeli press.



GUNNING FOR ISRAEL
—or undermining the Shah's army

policies, and to do so had arranged that the initiative in opening a window for Israel on the Islamic world should come from an Islamic country—Iran."

But a commentator in a later Persian transmission from Moscow had another explanation: "According to informed circles in Teheran, the Shah's decision to recognise Israel was not a sudden one, but had been pondered for some time; he had been trying for a long time to get a loan of \$2 million (*sic*) from the U.S.A. and thought that this step would enable him to bargain with the U.S. imperialists over the loan."

But, whatever the several explanations put forward by the Kremlin propagandists, their dual aims were clear. On the eve of the Persian general elections they were intent upon proving that, as one commentator put it, "the Iranian people have been placed in an isolation which they regret and they do not approve of the Shah's policy."

Not for home consumption: The second aim was the simple and constantly pursued ambition to keep Middle Eastern passions on the boil, highlighted by the frequent insertion of comments such as: "The recent step taken by the Shah of Iran shows that colonialism will never abandon its intrigues against the U.A.R. and its sister countries. . . ."

That this Moscow campaign was no more than a full-scale exercise in propaganda intended for gullible audiences, could be gauged from the fact that a Moscow Home Service programme devoted to the "farce" of the Persian general elections made no reference at all to the Shah's supposed new recognition of Israel.

PERSIA

NASSER'S BIGGEST BLUNDER

WIND OF ISOLATION CHANGES DIRECTION

*from our special Middle East
correspondent, Robert Gee*

President Nasser has blundered. It is perhaps the biggest blunder he has yet made. And it is one which allows him no face-saving manoeuvre, no easy way out of his self-made dilemma.

By his heat-of-the-moment, almost hysterical, reaction to the Shah of Persia's supposed new move toward Israel, the U.A.R. leader had hoped (just as his Russian mentors had hoped) to isolate the Shah from the rest of the Islamic world.

But it is Nasser who has become isolated. It is the U.A.R. alone which has broken off relations with Persia. It is only Nasser who has called for the overthrow of the Shah's regime.

Measured moderation: By contrast, Nasser's only rival, Iraq's General Kassem, has emerged from the artificially created rumpus with enhanced prestige. While Nasser thundered that Iranian provocation had to be met with provocation and Iranian challenge with a similar challenge, Kassem—in words of measured moderation—was emphasising the need to avoid rash behaviour which might spoil relations between friendly states and which, instead of "rectifying" Persia's decision, might force the Shah into even closer relations with Israel.

Relations between Baghdad and Teheran remain unbroken.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister has issued a public apology to the Persian Government for assuming, without making his own investigation, that there had been a change in the relationship between Persia and Israel. "I regret," he said on Tuesday, "that I assumed these reports to be correct without waiting for official confirmation." Relations between Karachi and Teheran remain unbroken.

No room for second thoughts: Jordan made a polite enquiry in the form of a note from King Hussein to the Shah. In his reply, the Persian leader repeated that there had been no change in his country's relations with Israel. He added: "It is regrettable that certain Arab states with whom Iran has religious ties did not appreciate Iran's good inten-

tions and did not show any sign of friendship towards Iran."

The Jordanian official attitude was summed up in the comment of the newspaper *al-Manar*: "Reactions to the Iranian recognition indicate that the Arab states do not all have the same view on this question, that most tend to approach matters more sagaciously and sedately and that they tend to avoid



AMER

"...but where are the allies"

vehement measures before having exhausted all means of calm persuasion..." Relations between Amman and Teheran remain unbroken.

But Cairo has left itself no room for second thoughts. "In no circumstances whatsoever can we have a representative to the Shah Pahlevi, the Shah of Iran," Nasser has declared. "We await the day when Iran will be liberated from reaction and corruption, and from the domination of imperialism and Zionism, in order to re-open our embassy to the free, honourable and proud Iranian people."

Another step ahead: There could be no going back on this. But, seeing the way the wind of isolation was blowing, Cairo tried to salvage something from the wreck which its anti-Iranian policy had become.

"The battle from start to finish is a battle for Palestine," declared a Cairo commentator. "Let those who want to forsake or betray us unmask themselves, that we may know more about them, rid ourselves of them, and hasten their fate and end."

But, here again, Kassem was one step

ahead. On the subject of Palestine, he told his news conference in Baghdad, there was need for realism. The Arab states had to prove in practice that they worked for Arab causes.

Coming historic event: There were claims that this would be done and that would be done—but these were all lies and falsehoods, "ink on paper". Israel was accused of interfering in this or that area and there were suggestions that measures should be taken. "But what are these measures?"

It was obvious that no one else was prepared to act. Only Iraq defended and defends the interests of the Arab nation everywhere. Now it had "prepared the plan for the birth of the Palestine Republic which will be the great historic event of the Twentieth Century, just as the July 14 revolution was the event of 1958."

Only the weak looked upon such an event as impossible—the strong did not preclude its occurrence.

Majali's challenge: Against this, Nasser's pledge that "we, the Arab nation, will fight for the sake of our country's freedom and the rights of the Palestinian people" appeared as weak stuff indeed.

But perhaps the most damaging challenge of all came from the Prime Minister of Jordan, Hazza Majali, whose recent comments on the activities of the U.A.R. have needled Cairo into furious threats of an early and dire fate.

"We shall have support": "The era of bargaining with questions has come to an end," declared Majali. "The method of hiding behind false charges for bargaining purposes has been disclosed. I leave it to the conscience of the Arab people everywhere to consider these facts and judge on whose shoulders lies the responsibility..."

It was against this background that the U.A.R. sought the convening of an Arab League Council session in Cairo on August 8 to consider Persia's "recognition of Israel." It was unfortunate for President Nasser that his request coincided with the departure of League Secretary General Hassouna for a ten-day visit to Moscow as the guest of the Soviet Government.

For it was clear that all of Hassouna's persuasive powers would be necessary if anything like a representative meeting of Arab leaders could be assembled to debate this topic. Neither the Jordanians nor the Iraqis would attend. Tunisia has boycotted all recent sessions of the League. Very few of the other Arab states, with the possible exception of ill-informed Yemen, showed any inclination to join the Cairo circus. Cairo's isolation was nearly complete.

ISRAEL

HAS THE HISTADRUT GONE TOO FAR?

COST-OF-LIVING DEMAND THREATENS ECONOMIC STABILITY

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

The Histadrut has finally decided to press for a cost-of-living allowance, in the face of the opposition of the economic ministers—Eshkol and Sapir—and an appreciable section of public opinion in the country, and not least in Mapai.

When the issue was aired before the Secretariat, a vote was taken, and the opponents of the allowance gained an empty victory by 13 votes to 12. The result was that the matter was transferred to a committee of eight for final decision.

The committee of eight, though it included many outspoken opponents of the allowance, including the economic ministers, apparently did not see its way to forcing the issue. It passed the buck back to the Mapai members of the Histadrut Executive, with some pious exhortations that they should decide in accordance with the public interest.

Green light: Messrs. Lavon and Becker had no qualms about interpreting this as a green light to go ahead with their demands.

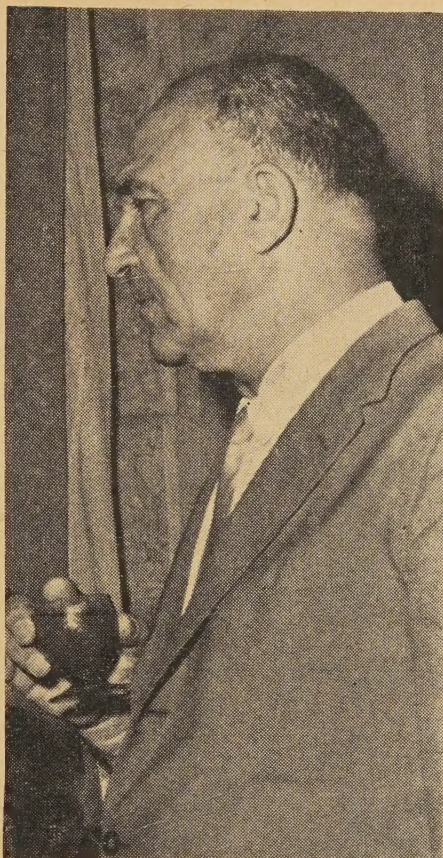
Many things could be said about this entire untoward incident, which might yet prove one of the decisive major economic decisions of 1960. But one—bluntly put by Golda Meir—stands out.

There was an agreement, for a limited period, which stated plainly that the cost-of-living allowance must be raised when the index goes up by 7.9 points. The index actually went up by 7.7 points. So the allowance should not be raised. For if one makes an agreement one should stand by it.

Signature repudiated: In fact, the Histadrut's action is a clear repudiation of its signature, which may carry very unpleasant repercussions. The Manufacturers' Association—or for that matter any other body now having to negotiate with the Histadrut—may well ask itself:

"What is the point of negotiating with them at all, or signing an agreement of any kind? If it does not suit them, they will break it anyway."

This may even be more important, from the point of view of public morale, than the economic issues involved. But



ESHKOL
What is the public interest?

the latter must not be disregarded. Today, Israel has for the first time reached a measure of economic stability.

Real wages higher: For two years, no extra cost-of-living allowance has been paid, and for the same two years prices have remained almost stable. The connection is there for all to see. Moreover, there is clear evidence that during this period living standards have risen considerably.

In a recent issue we cited some Israel wages and salaries. Let us now look at these figures—which are based on data from the Research Institute of the Histadrut Executive—in a slightly different light: the real net wage (i.e. the wage after deducting an allowance for price increases as well as the direct taxes paid by the employee) was in every single case higher in 1959 than in 1957.

The unskilled metal workers' real wages rose, according to the Histadrut's Research Institute, by about 5½ per cent; the skilled metal workers', by just over 3 per cent; the printing workers' (low-grade), by some 2 per cent; the top-grade skilled printing workers', by more than 15 per cent; and the civil servants' in grades 8 to 15, by some 2 per cent.

Not suffering: In the case of higher grades and academic personnel of all kinds, the increases were still larger. And in 1960, the same slow progress has been continuing.

If we look at the living standard, not from the viewpoint of the wage but from that of actual consumption, the picture becomes even rosier. Real consumption per head of population rose by as much as 7 per cent in 1959—and that after having previously risen by 6.7 per cent in 1958 and a further 7.4 per cent during the two previous years.

Thus, the Histadrut thesis that large sections of the population are suffering, because an unfair agreement is withholding additional pay from them though prices have risen, hardly seems to accord with the facts.

Limiting the damage: What is happening now is not calculated to improve either the economic situation or the morale of the population. Mr. Becker and his colleagues are apparently having twinges of conscience.

They do realise that the injection of £40 million of additional purchasing power into the Israel economy must mean a corresponding restriction of productive investment or else inflation (which of course would leave the "beneficiaries" of the additional allowance no better off than before).

So they are trying to limit the damage by breaking yet another tacit agreement. It has now been proposed that only people earning £220 per month or less should be paid the full allowance immediately, while others should receive only 50 per cent of it up to the end of the year, but then the full amount would start to be paid, while the "frozen" 50 per cent would be added between May and October 1961.

Economically meaningless: This sort of hanky-panky is completely meaningless from the economic viewpoint, since

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the concentration of payments during the second and third quarter of 1961 is likely to stimulate inflation in the long run even more than if all the extra allowance were paid immediately.

In any case, the amounts now released would be sufficient to cause plenty of trouble to the Treasury and the Bank of Israel. On the other hand, the whole business leaves the unfortunate impression that the Histadrut is no more ready to stand by its agreed obligations towards its members (or at least many of them) than towards outside bodies.

The result could be that the whole painfully erected structure of fixed rules governing wage increases will collapse, and in its place we shall once again have the old custom of everyone pressing for himself, and the strongest pressure groups gaining at the expense of others.

Cash for Mapai: This dismal prospect should warn the Histadrut leaders that they may be cutting the ground from under their own feet. Their behaviour over the allowance is costing them much public confidence—among their members no less than among those responsible for economic policy.

Ben-Gurion's statement that he feels the allowance should not be paid has made its mark. With a solid majority inside the Histadrut, Mapai could and should aim at strengthening confidence in the ability and responsibility of the Histadrut leaders.

And the mark of a responsible leader is that he is ready to oppose the unjustified demands of his followers.

FIRST AID FOR THE CONGO

A HELPING HAND FOR WAKING AFRICA

from Israel Shamir

Tel Aviv:

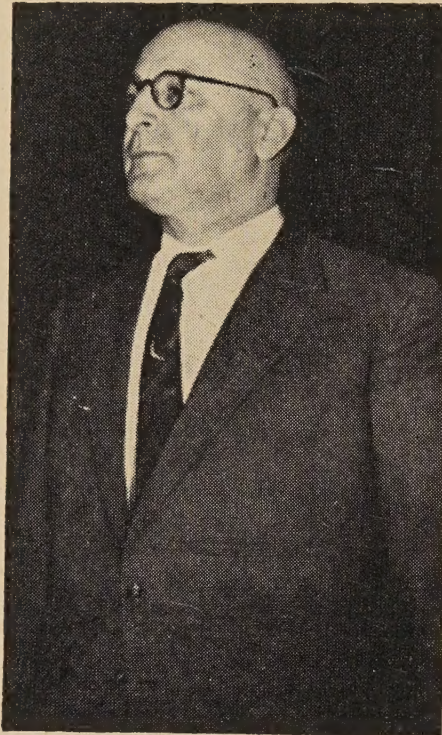
One of Israel's ablest medical administrators, Dr. Shimon Btsh, former Director-General of the Ministry of Health, has been appointed director of medical and health services in the Congo. Dr. Btsh was seconded by the World Health Organisation which he has recently been serving in Geneva as director of its Department on the Organisation of Medical Care.

Last week, seventeen Israeli doctors, nurses and pharmacists landed at Leopoldville airport—the vanguard of the massive outside technical aid which the world is organising itself to provide for the Congo. The Israelis were able to

restore medical services at the largest hospital in the capital, providing the institution's only professional medical staff.

The speed with which the Israelis had acted in offering the medical team, in getting it together and in dispatching it to Africa, was typical of the method of Israeli activity in the African continent. It is through similar employment of imagination and dynamism that tiny, far-off Israel has become a notable factor in African affairs today.

Only one aim: There are, of course,



SAPIR
A dismal prospect

many countries operating in Africa, most of them on a much vaster scale than Israel can ever hope to emulate. Israel, however, provides a valuable example of how a small and young country can play a vital role in the upbuilding of underdeveloped territories.

Four years ago, Israel was virtually unknown in Black Africa. Its only diplomatic representative in the continent (apart from South Africa) was an Honorary Consul in Nairobi. But, in 1957, the first fruits of the African nationalist movement began to ripen. The Gold Coast became independent, and Israel hastened to open first a Consulate and then an Embassy there. At the same time, a Consulate was opened in nearby Monrovia.

At that time, there was no clear "African policy" in Israel. The Israelis were still feeling their way in both the African and the Asian continents. Their

one aim was to break out of the isolation caused by the tight ring of hostile Arab countries around them.

Lucky in Ghana: The Egyptians were, by then, several moves ahead. In 1955 they had scored a notable success when 28 Afro-Asian states joined them in condemning Israel at the Bandung conference.

It seemed in Israel at that time as if the ring of hostility surrounding her might be extended to encompass many of the African and Asian countries. It became, therefore, one of Israel's cardinal foreign policy objectives to establish friendly relations with as many countries as possible in the two continents.

In Ghana the Israelis were lucky. They sent to Accra one of their ablest diplomats, Ehud Avriel (now Ambassador in Leopoldville), who succeeded within a short time in striking up a close friendship with Prime Minister Nkrumah.

Avriel convinced the Ghanaians that the help they so desperately needed could be ably supplied by the Israelis. The Ambassador, on his return to Israel several months ago, recalled a conversation he had had with several Ghanaian ministers shortly after his arrival there. Avriel had asked them why they had accepted Israel's counsel in preference to that of one of the larger and wealthier countries.

Size tells: They answered: "You are able to teach us more than either America or Russia. For you have had to search for solutions to big problems with only meagre resources at your disposal. In this manner you have been forced to develop imagination, inventive powers and determination.

"Russia and America are used to tackling giant problems with unlimited resources and limitless manpower. But you have had to solve problems with negligible manpower, little money and no other resources. This is a language we can understand, and we therefore feel you are closer to us than the great powers."

That is one reason why the Ghanaians, and other Africans, have turned increasingly to Israel for aid. But there are other reasons, not less important. One of them is Israel's size, or, rather, lack of size.

Prestige: Their newly-won independence is the most precious possession of the African leaders, and they fear to compromise it in any way. Too close an alignment with one of the world blocs would in their opinion entail just such a compromise, hence the African leaders' hesitancy about accepting aid from the great powers.

They prefer small countries—the smaller the better—with no smirch of colonialism in their heritage. From this point of view, Israel is ideal. Moreover, the way the Israelis fought the British in their pre-independence days greatly enhances their prestige in the eyes of the Africans.

Israel has another advantage. She has a great deal of experience in those fields in which the Africans are most interested—in forms of co-operative rural settlements combined with agricultural development. The kibbutz and the moshav, the types of communal and co-operative settlements peculiar to Israel, have created great interest in Africa, and today there are a number of plans afoot in various countries of the African and Asian continents to establish co-operative villages on similar lines.

Kibbutz ambassadors: For this purpose, a number of seminars on co-operative settlement have been held in Israel, and Israeli experts on the subject have been sent to various countries in West Africa. It is, perhaps, not a coincidence that Israel's first three ambassadors in West Africa—Ehud Avriel in Ghana, Hanan Yavor in Liberia and Shlomo Hillel in Guinea—are all kibbutz members.

Since those first talks between Avriel and Nkrumah, Israeli activity in Ghana has steadily expanded. In the economic field two typical examples are the joint Ghanaian-Israeli construction company, which employs nearly 10,000 workers and is one of the largest companies in Ghana, and the Black Star Shipping Company which was founded with Israeli help. Although all the shares are now owned by the Ghanaian Government, the Israeli shipping line continues to play a leading role in Black Star operations.

In other fields of activity, Israeli instructors teach Ghanaian air force cadets to become pilots, other Israelis help run a naval school, Israeli officers are attached to the "Builders' Brigade," a sort of pioneering youth movement, and to the younger "Ghana Young Pioneers." In addition, dozens of Israeli experts in diverse fields—from poultry farming to statistics and from agriculture to medicine—have been sent to Ghana.

U.A.R. campaign: Israel's successes in Ghana have now been repeated in other countries. She now has Embassies in Liberia, Guinea, Mali, Congo, Madagascar and Ghana, and Consulates-General in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia and Kenya. According to Mr. Raphael, Deputy Director-General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, new Embassies will shortly be opened in countries of former

French West and Equatorial Africa.

In all these countries, Israeli experts are operating on the Ghana pattern, and in some of them, such as Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Liberia, joint construction or water-drilling companies have been established.

This activity does not pass without opposition. The U.A.R. has realised the political undertones to this leap-frogging of the Arab boycott, and has unleashed a vicious propaganda war against Israel in Africa. This propaganda has found fertile ground especially in Muslim areas, such as Northern Nigeria, and the opposition recently voiced there to a proposed Israeli loan to Nigeria is a case in point. However, the African governments have, in the main, shown themselves to be completely unconcerned in problems of areas outside Africa, and this includes the Israeli-Arab dispute.



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Showing the way: Arab opposition has failed to prevent African participation in what will probably be one of the highlights of Israel's African assistance programme: in a few days' time, an international conference opens at the Weizmann Institute devoted to the contribution of science to the upbuilding of underdeveloped countries. Nearly all the African countries are sending able participants to the conference. Shortly afterwards, the Histadrut is to open a permanent college for African and Asian students.

Thus Israel is, in many respects, showing the way. The present plight of Congo has amply demonstrated the desperate need of the African countries for such help. To fill this need is the challenge to the civilised world today. Israel has already shown her willingness to accept her share of the burden.

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IN THE NEWS

INFORMATION OR PROPAGANDA ?

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT of Israel was discussing with me the impending changes in Israel's information services. He was coming to the end of his grand tour of Europe and America when he read the reports of the forthcoming changes in the Israeli papers of last Friday. He said to me wistfully; "I don't think there is much wrong with Israeli information—or propaganda, as some people wrongly call it. I have been struck on my journeyings by the extent of the interest, knowledge and friendliness which is shown to Israelis in the most unlikely places." But what bothered him was something quite different. It was the information and education of the public in Israel. He wondered whether it knew anything like as much about Israel as did a great many people abroad, and whether its attitude to Israel was as enthusiastic and as constructive as that of a great many non-Israelis, Jews and also non-Jews? It seemed to him that the main job which the reorganised Israeli information services would have to do would be on the home front—"a dose of intelligent Zionist education would do no harm," he mused.

NO NEED FOR PROPAGANDA

All this leads one to ask, of course, what the function will be of the new Central Information Bureau which will become part of the Prime Minister's Office and which is to be headed by Harry Zinder, the Director of Israeli Broadcasting. The answer will have to be given by the new head when he takes over, but, meanwhile, both the reorganization and the appointment of Harry Zinder will be welcomed by everyone interested in Israel's information services. He is an experienced and able newsman, with understanding for both press and radio and with no illusions about the enormity of the job he has taken on. Precisely what it is, no one is prepared to say at the moment. There have been suggestions that it will cover ultimately the whole gamut of Israeli information, including the Jewish Agency.

There is much to be said for a streamlining of all the information bodies provided they do their job more efficiently. A great deal of overlapping, duplication and contradiction could be saved by Zinder's new set-up, and a much more effective and useful information service



ALON
Return to St. Antony's

made more quickly and more accurately available. Israel has no need any longer for propaganda; the facts and the truth are so much more effective. But to do this job as it ought to be done, Zinder and the new Central Information Bureau will need to have the necessary authority and status within the organisation of the Israel Government. If they get it, they will be able to do a needful job and avoid the confusion and mess which occurred during the Eichmann affair. But if they don't get this authority, then what...?

ALON'S FUTURE

YIGAL ALON, the commander of the Palmach during the Palestine war, and probably the most outstanding of all Israeli commanders in 1948, is coming to Oxford to complete his studies. This is expected to take him some two years. No one will grudge Alon time off for study. He has richly deserved it, for few Israelis have spent a more responsible and trying time during the years of their youth than Alon. From his early years he was associated with the defence of the Yishuv and in his early thirties he carried the burden of the war, one which in other countries, is reserved only for men of mature age.

What troubles me, is whether Israel can afford not to make better use of men like Alon. He is not the only one in

recent years to turn to studying at St. Antony's because it was difficult or impossible to find a worth-while job at home. Israeli politics, especially party politics, have proved to be no substitute. On the contrary, they seem to have largely contributed to the frustration. There are a good many young Israelis abroad, it seems, because there is no niche for them at home. But can Israel afford this unrequited export of talent—even if it is only temporary?

It seems to me that this is a reflection on the Government, the Jewish Agency and the national institutions—and of course also on the political parties—that with so much to be done, they cannot offer something worth-while to men like Alon, and Alon is merely one among many. Most under-developed countries in the world today would thank their lucky stars if they had men like the Israeli "students" abroad to draw upon; one would think there would be room for them in the Jewish Agency, the Histadrut and other institutions that do not seem to be over-burdened with competent personnel. And yet one hears of more "students" going abroad just now when the ideological and political education of the second generation of the State has become of vital importance.

It is true that Israel is now fighting many a crucial battle in Africa and Asia—but one other front is becoming increasingly important, more important than any other, and that is Israel's home front. The new generation: who will reconquer that?

NO SHIPPING BOYCOTT

REPORTS WERE circulated last week that a number of the major shipping lines had agreed to a request by the Arab boycott committee no longer to call at Israeli ports. I have looked into this; I was curious to discover which major shipping lines had joined in the boycott of Israel. The answer is, none. What is happening is that the shipping lines agreed that any ship carrying a major cargo to a United Arab Republic destination should not call at any Israeli port. But this is nothing new, nor is it participation in the boycott. For the same arrangement has been in existence for quite a long time about ships carrying cargo to Israel ports. These, it was agreed with the major shipping lines, would not call at Arab ports. That is all there is to it.

MIDDLE EAST

IRAQIS TURN ON PALESTINIANS

"CHEERS" FOR ISRAEL GREET DEMONSTRATORS

from our own correspondent

Baghdad :

Kassem's advocacy of Palestinian rights, his establishment of a Palestinian unit within the Iraqi Army and his pledge of full support in "restoring the usurped homeland" may go down well outside of this country. But inside it, nobody, apart from the Palestinians themselves, cares one jot what happens to Palestine.

What the Iraqis are conscious of is the fact that *their* money—the royalties from the oil companies—is being applied to extra-mural activities which promise, if anything at all, just more trouble. This public feeling received unexpected and violent testimony here last week.

The setting was the Café Nidal in Sharia al-Kifah (Struggle Street), frequented by the followers of the Kassem-created *Rabitat Abna' Filistin fi'l-Iraq* (League for the Palestinian Sons in Iraq). Just how it started, it is impossible to say, but within minutes the habitués were engaged in an open battle with attackers from outside.

"Quite unbearable": The attack was obviously well prepared. Although the communists are blamed for it, I believe that the attackers were a mixed force organised by the underground National Front which is becoming active all over the place in opposition to Kassem.

Several people were wounded and a large number of arrests were made by the combined force of police and military which had to be called in to stop the fighting. One story has it that it was, in fact, a police agent who started the fighting. Certainly, the police have no more love for the Palestinians than any other section of Iraqis. Security officers hold the Palestinians responsible for many of the troubles we have witnessed recently in this city.

As a result of this fracas, Shouqi Haidar, who seems to be the recognised spokesman for the Palestinians, wrote a long petition to the Prime Minister in which he stated plainly that "the position of the Palestinian League in Iraq is quite unbearable now since they have

been attacked in this fashion so many times and yet are the most loyal of all Arabs to the cause of Arab unity."

"Down with Palestine": This was not an isolated incident. During the recent anniversary processions, an organised body of Palestinians, demonstrating in favour of the creation of a Palestinian Republic, was openly attacked by a large crowd of Iraqis who shouted voiciferously: "Down with Palestine!" The amazed Palestinians rallied themselves sufficiently to shout back: "Down with Zionism!"

for itself a special place in the international campaign against Israel. An example is the action of the Iraqi Ambassador in New Delhi, Qasim Amin, who has just distributed 50,000 copies of his anti-Israel book among influential—and not-so-influential—Indians. He has been given a special expense allowance for his campaign and is working assiduously among the Indians.

Another interesting move is the Iraqi protest to Poland, made through the Arab League, against the emigration of Polish Jews to Israel. The protest stated



KASSEM AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Another project, another ribbon—but no medals for the Palestinians

But the Iraqi crowd, obviously well primed, then switched their slogan to: "Israel Hurrah Hurrah, Filistin Barrah Barrah"—"Israel free, free, Palestine out, out." The slogan quickly caught on and within minutes hundreds were shouting it—and this in the course of an officially sponsored procession.

But it didn't end there. The anti-Palestinians brought out another slogan: "As-Salaam al-alami an-Nasr Li-Israel"—"World peace and victory for Israel." This was shouted in broad daylight in the middle of Baghdad's main thoroughfare, Rashid Street.

A special place: Do not, however, be misled into thinking this a pro-Israel manifestation. It was nothing of the sort. Its sole purpose was to demonstrate local hostility to the Palestinians in the Iraqi midst and in this it certainly succeeded.

The official position, however, is unchanged. Iraq seems intent upon creating

that Poland's action in allowing Jews to use that country to reach Vienna and in allowing Polish Jews to go to Vienna, from where they made for Israel, was an "act prejudicial to the friendly relations that exist between Iraq and Poland."

Dearest desire: I believe that the basis for this protest was supplied by a Pole who recently asked the Iraqis for political asylum. He brought with him a list containing the names of 4,254 Polish Jews alleged to have left for Israel via Vienna. Under his direction, the Iraq Foreign Ministry has built up a large file with which they will confront the Polish authorities.

But all this is way above the heads and the interest of Iraqis. Their dearest desire, next to establishing their own little empires, is to see the country rid of all Palestinians. Now, it seems, there is an organised movement afoot to achieve at least this limited objective.

KASSEM'S BACKBONE

A LOOK AT THE NEW MEN AT THE TOP

One of the most striking personal achievements of the Iraqi Prime Minister through all the series of crises and shifts in the political balance that have marked his two years in office has been his ability to gather around himself a band of strong and devoted associates.

Some of the faces have changed as the circumstances have changed. Others have been alongside him throughout the 24 months that have passed since the revolution. But whatever the political wind that has swayed the country first in one direction and then another, it has always been Kassem and his tightly controlled ring of men at the top who have had the final say.

The Kassem circle today, with only one or two exceptions, is composed of strongly anti-communist elements, with army officers predominating.

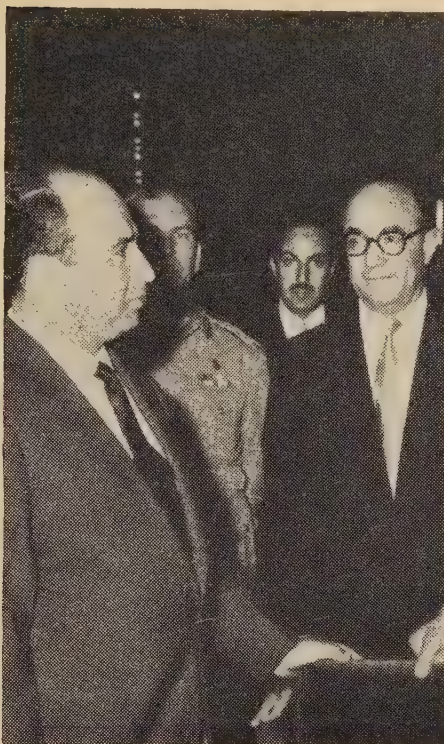
Behind the scenes: Ranking above all others in his closeness to Kassem stands General al-Abdi, Military Governor of Baghdad and architect of the campaign to eliminate the communists and establish the supremacy of the army. At one time, he was considered a contender for the leadership. For the moment he seems to have buried his personal ambitions in loyalty to Kassem, but his future attitude would appear to depend on the course that the Prime Minister follows.

The other members of the Kassem circle can be roughly divided into identifiable categories. First, there are two Ministers who work quietly and effectively behind the scenes, Justice Minister Mustafa Ali and Minister of Industry Muhyi ud-din Abdul-Hamid, who is a former officer.

The second group of Ministers are more publicly to the fore and include among their number several sympathisers with former National Democratic Party leader Mohammed Hadid. If Hadid's new party gets the licence for which it has applied, their lobbying on his behalf will have been mainly responsible.

A cloud in Teheran: These Ministers are: Abdul-Wahhab Amin, Social Affairs; Auni Yusuf, Public Works; Talaat ash-Shaibani, Planning; Abdul-Latif ash-Shawwaf, Commerce; Abbas al-Bildawi, Municipalities; Ismail al-Arif, Education (a former officer); and Hashim Jawwad, Foreign Affairs.

Next we have the nucleus of a very useful ambassadorial corps who are serv-



CIRCLES WITHIN CIRCLES
Algerian rebel leader Krim Belkacem
with Foreign Minister Jawwad

ing Kassem amazingly well, although the Minister in Teheran is under something of a minor cloud for not having averted Persia's open recognition of Israel—Najib as-Saigh, Beirut; Talib Mushtaq, Ankara; Abdul-Wahhab Mahmoud, Moscow; Abdul Muttalib Amin, Teheran; and Abdul-Muneim al-Gailani, Libya.

Among the important group of civilians in the Kassem circle we find one of the communist exceptions I referred to earlier. He is Taha Baqir, Deputy President of the University and very much *persona grata* with Moscow. Other important, but non-communist, members of this group are: Abdul-Jalil Bartou, Head of Personnel; Abdul-Qadir Qasim, President of the Court of Appeal; and Ibrahim Muhammad al-Hashimi, who is in charge of labour matters.

Army men entrenched: Then there is a group of top-ranking *mutasarrifs* (provincial governors is about the nearest translation of this term) who are in close contact with the conservative wing of the Army which looks to al-Abdi for its leadership.

These include: Mahmoud al-Bakr, Kirkuk; Ala'ad-din Mahmoud, Arbil; Arif at-Talibani, Ramadi; and Abdur-Razzaq Abdul-Wahhab, Basra.

But the largest group of all is comprised of top-ranking officers who have entrenched themselves in power under the benevolent eye of Kassem. They are:

Ali Ahalib Aziz, 5th Division; Khalil Said, 3rd Division; Siddiq Hassan, 4th Armoured Division; Mahmoud Abdul-Razzaq, 2nd Division; Farid Diya' uddin, Deputy Director of the General Staff; Rashshad al Abdul Illah Ahad, head of the Army Medical Service; Shams uddin Abdullah, President of the First Military Court; Emanuel Fath Allah, commander of Anti-Tank Units; Abdur Rahman Muhammad Arif, Armoured Cars; Asim Muhammad Amin, Mechanised Transport; Ismail Arzouqi, Army Sports and Games; Hasan Ali Ghalib, Civil Defence; and Nayif Hamoudi, Director General of Military Accounts.

Depression among communists: While this list is not complete, it does represent a very considerable part of the backing upon which Kassem at present relies. It commands considerable prestige and—with the amount of money being spent on the armed forces—an increasingly heavier punch.

I cannot say as much for the other side, that is the side against the army and in favour of a National Front. If anything, there has been a slump in leadership and a perceptible falling off in punching power. The communists are currently concerned with their own petty squabbles, apart from an occasional—and violent—protest against being "cheated of their rights."

I doubt whether there is much truth in the often repeated statement that they are being held back by the Soviet Ambassador or other communist leaders. There is much less activity and much more depression within the ranks. They seem to have lost something as a result of their constant harassment by the army which is continuing without let-up.

An Afghani? An example of how the tide has turned is the current prosecution before the Baghdad Court of Abdul-Qadir al-Bustani, owner of the communist newspaper *Ittihad ash-Shaab* and one of Iraq's foremost communist theoreticians.

Al-Bustani is accused of everything from fraud, to spying for the British, and working for the Israelis—and even of being an Afghani. I don't know whether this latter "charge" is true, but he certainly is not of Iraqi origin. It seems that the army is determined to use the case against him to close down his paper. They have already successfully closed down another communist organ, the *Saut al-Ahrar*, for nine months.

Following the likely imprisonment of al-Bustani and the closure of the main communist newspaper, the next likely step is the confiscation of the *Ittihad's* funds. A natural consequence will be a

drift away from the "democratic organizations" which will have lost their main guide in above-ground political warfare.

An Albanian: Another leading communist figure under heavy pressure is Aziz Sharif. The charges against him are similar to those against al-Bustani, with the difference that he is accused of being an Albanian. The story being put around is that Sharif, Secretary General of the Partisans of Peace, was also a member of the Communist Party and that it was for this reason that the Communist Party was not recognised.

Value: But perhaps the most significant event of recent days has been the army's revival of the newspaper *Baghdad*, returned—as its owner Khadr al-Abbassi has said—to the battle against communism. The responsible editor is Muhammad Ali Sa'id. Its anti-communism is fierce. The army men who put up the money for its re-publication can be well pleased with the value they are getting.

EGYPT'S EXPORTS IN RUSSIAN GRIP

WEST SUPPLIES IMPORTS

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

During the first eleven months of 1959, Egyptian imports totalled E£193.5 million, while exports reached only E£135.1 million. The deficit of E£58.4 million is the more serious since the Egyptians have been importing arms, which do nothing to improve their future balance of payments.

Moreover, Egyptian exports consist very largely of cotton, and there are signs that this crop is an insufficient basis for a healthy economy.

Egypt's imports are still mainly from the West. The biggest supplier was the United States (E£29.5 million), closely followed by West Germany (E£27.1 million) and Russia (E£24.8 million).

U.S. main supplier: Other important sources of Egyptian imports are Britain (E£15.1 million), Italy (E£10.5 million) and East Germany (E£9.9 million). The following table shows how Egypt's imports are split up among her ten principal suppliers according to their political alignment:

EGYPTIAN IMPORTS

	E£ millions
United States	29.5
West Germany	27.1
Russia	24.8
Britain	15.1
Italy	10.5



U.A.R. FINANCE MINISTER KAISSOUNY
An incline to the west

East Germany	9.9
Czechoslovakia	7.8
China	7.7
India	5.3
Japan	2.7
Total—Western Bloc and Neutrals	E£90.2 million
Total—Eastern Bloc	E£50.2 million
The remaining E£53.5 million are divided fairly evenly between West, East and neutrals.	

A completely different picture appears on the export side. There, the West comes virtually nowhere, though—as will be shown later—an effort was made in the early months of 1960 to remedy the situation somewhat.

By far the largest purchaser of Egyptian goods was Russia (E£27.8 million worth). The next most important markets were Czechoslovakia, East Germany and China. Only then came a western state (West Germany).

Showing the situation in table form, once again taking the same 10 countries, we obtain the following picture:

EGYPTIAN EXPORTS

	E£ millions
Russia	27.8
Czechoslovakia	15.0
East Germany	9.5
China	6.9
West Germany	6.8
Italy	6.1
India	5.3
Japan	4.5

Britain	3.2
United States	1.9
Total—Eastern Bloc	E£59.2 million
Total—West and Neutrals	E£27.8 million

Of the remaining E£58.1 million, the East took rather more than the West, since Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania have all been fairly large buyers of Egyptian cotton.

Some shift to West: It should be noted that Egypt's links with the West are hardly strengthened through her trade with such countries as India, or even Japan, which tend to follow an independent line on many or most issues.

The fact that Egypt has to import wheat and industrial commodities from the West in fairly large quantities is in this respect probably less important than the eastern attempt to corner Egyptian exports. It is not an exaggeration to say that Soviet influence on Egyptian trade today exceeds that of the West.

However, there was a certain shift westwards in the marketing of Egyptian cotton during the last winter season (from the beginning of September 1959 to February 10, 1960).

East still paramount: The communist countries reduced their purchases by more than 500,000 cantars as compared with the previous season, while the demand for Egyptian cotton in the West improved out of all recognition. The following table shows the main purchasers:

WHO BUYS EGYPTIAN COTTON

(Figures in Cantars)

	Season	
	1958/59	1959/60
Communist Countries	436.3	562.7
Czechoslovakia	736.9	245.9
Russia	163.4	233.8
Poland	80.1	160.2
Yugoslavia		
Other Eastern bloc countries	373.1	281.5
	1,889.8	1,474.1
Non-Communist Countries	Season	
	1958/59	1959/60
India		327.7
Italy		186.9
Other Western bloc countries and neutrals	860.7	735.5
	860.7	1,250.1

It is thus clear that, despite the bigger western demand, the East is maintaining its paramount position as the chief buyer of Egypt's cotton. It remains to be seen whether the coming season will bring a change.

ZIONISM

SECOND THOUGHTS ON JABOTINSKY

WHY DID HE FAIL?

Every generation has to write its own history and make its own re-assessment of the political leaders and statesmen who have preceded it. This applies no less to Zionist leaders than to others, and it received rather more attention last week as a result of the remarkable ceremony held at the Presidential home in Jerusalem, the so-called reconciliation between Ben-Gurion and Jabotinsky on the twentieth anniversary of Jabotinsky's death in New York.

How then should we in 1960 assess Jabotinsky? Should we accept as correct the canonised version of the man given last week by Ben-Gurion and by Jabotinsky's other contemporaries? Was he a really great man? Why did he fail? Was he, in fact, the prophet who was right before his time or the giant of Zionism who lost his way? What are the lessons we should note in Jabotinsky's life and Jabotinsky's failure? For fail he did. And the reasons for it are singularly instructive for our day. For much of the present-day weakness of Zionism is due to the influence which Jabotinsky had on the mind and thought of Zionism, if not on its actual policies. It is, therefore, no exercise to look back on them without bias and without piety.

Aesthetics not for politics"

Jabotinsky was a gifted and a fortunate young man. He was born in 1880 in Odessa in the Ukraine, and by the time he was barely twenty he had already established himself as a known figure in Russian journalism. He was twenty-four when he was sent to the first Zionist Congress in Herzl's life-time, and he showed then that he had a fine sense for the meaning of power politics. He defended Herzl's negotiations with the Tsarist Foreign Minister Plehve against his "over-fastidious critics" as a Zionist political necessity. "Aesthetics," he told the Congress, "is for art, not for politics." And he stuck to this assessment throughout his political life. The end was everything to him and the hallowed the means. He understood that a political leader has also to be an opportunist, but he failed to compre-

hend that every act of political opportunism is not necessarily also an act of statesmanship which would advance the cause. This was Jabotinsky's fundamental weakness and it sprang, oddly enough, not from his personal failings but from his extraordinary abilities and from his personal magnetism. He was a tremendous orator. He could sway Jewish audiences in eight languages. There was no one to match him after Herzl and Nordau had passed from the scene. And this hold which Jabotinsky exercised over the masses and the crowds made him underrate the consequences of his own actions. He was always sure that he could explain them to the masses, make them understand and make them follow him.

Someone to blame

But they didn't. The Jewish masses came to listen, but they did not follow.

Jabotinsky could explain this only by placing the blame on others: on the official leadership and on the British; on the Labour leaders and on the kibbutzim. The official leadership was responsible for the lack of support of the Jewish Legion in 1918; the Zionist Commission was the cause of the Tel Hai massacre of Trumpeldor and his colleagues; the Zionist organisation was at fault in 1923 because it was not firm enough against the British, and in 1925 because it did not proclaim as its objective a Jewish State on both sides of the Jordan; in 1936 because it did not "evacuate East European Jewry" to Palestine, as Jabotinsky demanded. . . . He died before terrorism was taken over by his disciples.

Arlosoroff's indictment

Thus, like others before him, he became a victim of his own practice. The Jewish masses had to be given a stronger meat, more extreme policies, exaggerated formulations to excite them, and Jabotinsky knew how to do it. But for this the statesman had to pay his tribute to the extremist and the demagogue, and that was his undoing. What is more, as we look back now on the history of the post-Balfour era of Zionism, we can discern something of the effect which this



ONE WHO WAS TOUGH ENOUGH

With Israel's army on manoeuvres, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Deputy Chief-of-Staff Itzhak Rabin

extremism had on the mind and soul of Zionism; it was not confined to Jabotinsky's followers. It affected nearly everyone—except the few who were tough enough and not afraid of Jabotinsky's tongue: Weizmann and Arlosoroff in the political field, and Ben-Gurion and the labour leaders in a different context.

"Drunk with our own words"

But the most shattering indictment and definition of Jabotinsky's shortcoming as a Zionist leader and statesman was delivered at the Zionist Congress of 1931 by Chaim Arlosoroff, the young head of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency. This went not only to the roots of Jabotinsky's own policies but also defined their effect on the Zionist movement as a whole. Arlosoroff pulled no punches. He saw Jabotinsky as the evil genius who, because of his undoubted ability and sincerity, had been able to distort Zionist thinking, Zionist aspirations and the Zionist outlook to the point where he had intimidated the whole organisation by his definition of the Zionist aim. It was time to come back to earth and face the realities of the situation, Arlosoroff insisted. And it is this debate that car-

ries the most profound lessons for Zionism today.

What was needed, Arlosoroff urged, was not a declaration that Zionism was intent on gaining a majority in Palestine (there were in 1931 some 175,000 Jews in Palestine as against 700,000 Arabs), as was demanded by Jabotinsky; what Zionism needed were political allies and political quiet. Why, he asked, had no one had the courage to get up at this Congress to give a reminder that Zionism had passed in the decade from 1921 through a process of progressive isolation, and not very splendid isolation at that.

Arlosoroff continued: "We have become drunk with our own words; we have achieved the seemingly impossible and united the Moslem and the Christian Arabs and the British—against us. We have driven the British officials into the arms of the Arabs, so that Mr. Ussischkin can announce that all the world hates us."

Ben-Gurion was angry

Arlosoroff insisted that to break this political isolation was the first task of the Zionist leadership. He accused Jabotinsky of pursuing a policy that would further isolate Zionism and brand

it with aggressive purposes. His answer to Jabotinsky was to demand a policy of co-operation with the British Mandatory and to develop a constructive programme of Arab collaboration.

But with the emergence of Fascism and Nazism in Europe, the Jews of Europe were much more inclined to listen to the impatient demands of Jabotinsky for increased immigration and for a Jewish majority in Palestine. The flow of Jabotinsky's oratory stilled any doubts or questioning on how this was to be achieved. While Arlosoroff was negotiating, Jabotinsky was demanding and gaining the ear of the Jewish masses in Eastern Europe.

Negative ideology

When, in the summer of 1933, Arlosoroff was assassinated by a political opponent on the beach at Tel Aviv, Ben-Gurion became convinced that the Revisionist movement headed by Jabotinsky might become a real menace to Jewish labour if allowed to develop unchecked. He therefore decided to meet Jabotinsky in London in 1933 to seek some kind of settlement of their differences. They concluded an agreement in October 1934 which would have brought the Revisionists into the Histadrut



FLAG-DAY . . .

yes . . . but while we're waving the flag we must remember that the task has not been completed!

Hundreds of thousands of immigrants have been clothed, fed and housed with funds supplied by you . . . but

THE TASK HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETED!

Many pioneering towns and agricultural settlements remain under-developed. Many shanty towns still exist. Many still need regular employment . . .

You have given thousands of men women and children a new life . . .

NOW YOUR HELP IS NEEDED TO GIVE THEM A NEW FUTURE

KEREN HAYESOD JOINT PALESTINE APPEAL

75 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

MUSEum 3815

largely on Jabotinsky's terms. But the agreement was not ratified by a referendum of the Histadrut's membership. At the time, Ben-Gurion was angry and accused the majority who had voted against the deal of having sinned against the Histadrut.

Not easy questions

But, in retrospect, it was probably fortunate for Ben-Gurion and for the Histadrut that the Revisionists did not become a part of it, for a later break could have been inevitable and it might have done irreparable harm to the Palestinian Labour Movement. But even though Jabotinsky's Revisionists did not become a part of the Labour Movement, aspects of his ideology—especially its negative ideology—became part of the outlook of Palestinian Jewry and hampered political work for many years to come.

But what of Jabotinsky's positive contribution: the Jewish Legion in the First World War, the emphasis on immigration and on attaining a majority in Palestine? Did that not show that he was a far-sighted leader of the movement, more so than Weizmann and on a par with Ben-Gurion?

Not prepared for compromise

These are not easy questions to answer. For in some ways Jabotinsky answered above most others. He knew what he wanted. He understood the power element in politics. And he could captivate the imagination of his audiences. But against that must be set his greatest shortcoming as a political leader: his inability to relate his means to his end. He misjudged almost every political situation in which he was involved. He over-rated the political and emotional impact of the Jewish Legion in the First World War; he under-rated Weizmann and the British; he ignored the Arabs and fought the Jewish Labour movement in a way that made it impossible for him to become a national leader of the whole nation, as Ben-Gurion did.

The tributes which are now paid to Jabotinsky are no more than his due as a remarkable and able Zionist who saw many things more clearly than his contemporaries, but who failed as a political leader, because unlike Moses and unlike Ben-Gurion he was not prepared for the compromise with real life which the prophet must make with the priest if he wants to lead a people to liberation.

Jon Kimche

STRICTER HAND ON YAD VASHEM

CLAIMS CONFERENCE CALLS A HALT

from a correspondent

Jerusalem :

There is going to be a welcome streamlining of Yad Vashem activities. That became obvious when Jacob Robinson was entrusted with a special mission to prepare a report on the institution for the Conference of Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. It has become even more obvious since the meeting a short time ago of the Conference's Executive in Paris.

The earlier report to the Claims Conference, following the Robinson survey, noted that "whatever its shortcomings and difficulties, Yad Vashem, as an institution, has to fulfil an important mission and one unattainable anywhere else: to serve as an all-Jewish centre of documentation and research on the history of the fatal years of Nazi domination, its background and aftermath."

But the report suggested that "not all expense items (of Yad Vashem) are absolutely necessary" and "... some publications, the Machon, in its present form, the new department for post-war neo-anti-Semitism and subsidies to outside bodies, fall outside the basic programme of Yad Vashem." The report also mentioned that the "status of the staff of Yad Vashem is unsatisfactory."

Six-point recommendation : With these facts before it, the Executive of the Claims Conference has come up with a six-point list of recommendations calling for the negotiation of a new agreement between the Government of Israel, the Jewish Agency and the Claims Conference to cover Yad Vashem activities until the end of 1964. Some of the other concrete proposals are:

The closing of the new department on neo-anti-Semitic trends, source material on which should be collected by the institution's library and archives.

Subsidies to outside bodies to be discontinued and steps to be taken to get subscriptions for the institution's publications.

Perhaps most important of all is the recommendation that "the Claims Conference shall participate in 50 per cent of the budget, the Government of Israel in 33½ per cent and the Jewish Agency in 16½ per cent."

Representation reserved : The new programme of Yad Vashem is to be "implemented by the constitutional organs of



IN THE YAD VASHEM ARCHIVES
Too much on its plate?

Yad Vashem" but "the Claims Conference shall be represented in the Executive and the Council of Yad Vashem in proportion to its financial contribution. The vice-chairmanship and the office of the Treasurer (Chairman of the Budget Committee) shall be reserved for the representation of the Claims Conference. This representation shall be sanctioned by the Statutes of Yad Vashem."

The institution is to concentrate on pre-research activities and "particularly increase of the budgets (and manpower) within the framework of the total budget for the Archives, Library, Bibliographical Series, Pinkas Hakehilot, collection of evidence. . . . It shall concentrate on publication of important sources. Yediot and Mechkarim shall continue but action should be undertaken to have paid subscriptions . . . all that without prejudice to existing commitments and with understanding that Yad Vashem exert greater efforts to sell existing and future stocks of books."

One further recommendation from the Conference is that "the Government of Israel shall be impressed with the need to grant to the staff members the status of Government employees."

General welcome : There will be a general welcome for these proposals. Most Israelis strongly support the work the institution is doing. But, in common with well-wishers in the Diaspora, they have felt the need for closer supervision of its work.

BOOKS

FIRST OF THE "EICHMANN STORIES"

EICHMANN: THE SAVAGE TRUTH, by Comer Clarke; 192 pp.; (World Distributors, London) 3s. 6d.

To Mr. Clarke goes the undoubted distinction of being the first off the press with the "Eichmann story." Other accounts are in preparation by Lord Russell of Liverpool, by Moshe Perlman of the Israel Government Information Service, by Tuvia Friedmann of the Haifa Documentation Centre, and probably by several others. But it is Clarke who has the "scoop."

The author of *The Savage Truth* owes a debt to fortune. He had been collecting material on Eichmann and on German war crimes for years, and had, in fact, almost completed his book when Eichmann's cloak-and-dagger capture gave his subject matter a new and dramatic interest.

This last-minute twist, however, also proved to be the undoing of Mr. Clarke's effort. For, whereas the main part of his book, dealing first with Eichmann's youth and later with his career in the S.S., is obviously based on research and on documents, the last chapters of *The Savage Truth*, in which the author describes how Eichmann was finally caught contain much that is pure conjecture and not a little that is fantasy. In a narrative that has much in common with the imaginative account which appeared in *Time* magazine shortly after



COMER CLARKE
A secret unrevealed

Eichmann's capture, Mr. Clarke presents a dramatic fiction story. He also makes a number of inexcusable errors. Mr. Abba Eban is not, as Mr. Clarke alleges, the head of Israel's security services, while Mr. Yehuda Shimon of El Al, whom Mr. Clarke describes as the leader of the Jewish underground commando squad which captured Eichmann, had threatened to sue *Time* for having made a similar assertion. Other details, such as the one that the Israelis had a Jewish agent planted "for years" in the tiny village of Firschendorf, where Mrs. Eichmann once lived, are equally improbable.

It would have been much more sensible of Mr. Clarke if he had openly admitted that the details of Eichmann's capture were still a closely-guarded secret of the Israeli Security Service. As it is, his attempt to construct the story from unreliable information inevitably casts a shadow over the authenticity of the rest of the book. This is a pity.

Another mistake which Mr. Clarke committed was to over-write his subject matter. The facts of the cruelty and depravity of the Germans are so shattering in themselves that they do not need underlining by the author, and such emotional writing by him, in fact, only detracts from the effect he attempted to obtain.

Yet, despite these faults, Mr. Clarke's book should be read. Its chapters dealing with the German implementation of the "Final Solution" portray mass murder in action vividly and terribly. And if such events are read about, and remembered by enough people, this surely will be one of the safest guarantees that similar "Final Solutions" will not be sought in the future.

MORE THAN ONE MAGNIFICENCE

DANTE CALLED YOU BEATRICE, by Paul Potts; 224 pp.; (Eyre & Spottiswoode) 21s.

I suppose that, in current psychological jargon, Paul Potts would be described as a man with an inferiority complex. No one has more assiduously denigrated his own talent and personality, or proclaimed more strenuously that he is worthy of his own failure. The result is that Paul Potts has only one real enemy: himself. Almost everybody else loves this lonely, gregarious eccentric who has walked the hard streets of London filled with compassion for everybody but himself, and with indignation for every act of injustice except those perpetrated against him by a society in which the value of a man is too often measured in terms of material success.

In reviewing his autobiography, I would like to put aside the fact that he is sometimes embarrassingly philo-Semitic, but it is quite impossible. An earlier, unpublished, book—*The Long Sabbath*—(which, characteristically, he now tells us he cast into the Tiber, near the Vatican) contained passages of prose poetry about Israel and the Jews which were the most lyrical celebration of Zionism that I have read. One need only say that Israel is for Potts what Greece was for Byron and Beatrice for Dante. He has truly written that: "As taking my poems out on to a May Day rally was the peak of my work as a poet, so going to Jerusalem and to Israel, to the back streets of Tel Aviv, to the hill country of Judea, to a cafe on the shores of the Sea of Galilee, to the kibbutzim between Mount Carmel and the River Jordan, was the cardinal point in my career as a writer."

Dante Called You Beatrice is a book that has magnificence in more than one sense—magnificence of heart, magnificence of courage, magnificence, too, of success because it makes such a poem out of failure, loneliness and poverty that one is almost sorry for those who only have money and respectability. It shows Paul Potts to be a writer ungifted only in that he has no flair for merchandising his talent in the small packages that editors buy. No knack as a hack, you might say, to coin a commercial. But his autobiography is an act of defiance against the stereotyped, the standardised, the conformist. In these times, it seems to me to be as important an affirmation of humanity as a writer can make.

R.E.D.

Emanuel Litvinoff

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Guide for Businessmen

FLATS IN TOWN ARE DEAR

MOST OWNERS DEEP IN DEBT

With flats rising fast all over Israel, and the cost of them rising with almost equal speed, how do people pay for somewhere to live?

A two-room flat—bedroom, living room, kitchen and bathroom—in a new block in a fairly good residential neighbourhood today costs some £20,000 or £4,000 roughly. A three-room flat may cost £30,000 and a four-room flat anything up to between £35-38,000.

Luxury flats, like those in Dubnov or Moscanini Street in Tel Aviv, cost far more, which is why this neighbourhood is widely known by the impressionist rather than realist appellation, "shikun hamillionairim", the millionaire's quarter.

Impossible? Not quite: The average salary of an Israeli white collar worker is £400 a month before taxes, and even with two wage earners in the family, paying £20,000 for a flat seems on the face of it an impossibility. Yet it is done. The easiest way is probably to have a flat already, possibly larger than the coveted new one, which can either be sold or transferred for key money.

An old flat, whatever its location, is likely to fetch more than £10,000 net especially since a third or even two-fifths of the total price must be paid to the landlord, leaving £10,000 still to be used for the new one.

15-20 per cent of this amount is usually available from the building company, leaving the remaining £6-7,000 to be obtained in the form of short-term loans, often from six or seven different banks and credit institutions.

Only for the rich: Loans are very hard to obtain, and amounts are small, so interest is on the high side—an average 11 per cent is usual. Obtaining a loan with a life insurance policy is a shift often resorted to by those lucky enough to have a policy and be a good enough risk. In these circumstances, a family is heavily loaded with debt for five or six years after buying a flat, and possibly even longer than that, because many take new loans in order to repay the old ones. Food, clothing, travel and entertainment are heavily curtailed, and illness or loss of a job can be a major tragedy. Anyone not already in a flat which can be turned into ready cash, must be very careful indeed to think of acquiring one.

Even the person who may have a little something undeclared hidden away somewhere will not find buying a flat too easy, though, in this case, for different reasons.

How was it done? The income tax authorities will want to know how he has managed to get the money to move into an expensive new flat. In some new buildings, prospective tenants have been known to ask the building contractors to make out their bills for sums far below what the flats cost, in order to avoid the attention of the authorities.

Many of the building companies themselves need black market money in order to buy scarce materials, and comply with requests to declare the price of a flat below its actual level. On the other hand, the company itself may run into difficulties when asked to explain by the authorities how it could sell a flat for £15,000 when an identical one on the next floor had been sold for £25,000.

In many cases in recent years, the prospective flat buyer's financing gap has been bridged by personal restitution, and there are entire blocks of flats in various towns and cities of Israel popularly known as "Adenauer apartments".

Flats standing empty: Of course, there are cheaper ways of obtaining living accommodation, but it will not be in the best residential areas of the big cities or towns. Many new immigrants obtain heavily subsidised government housing, especially in development areas.

There are flats going begging in Kiryat Gat, Kiryat Shmoneh, Dimona and Ma'alot. They are not luxury flats, but they do provide adequate housing on reasonable terms.

For not-so-new immigrants, the Government has inaugurated various housing



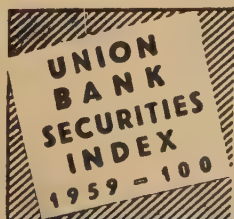
MODERN FLAT DEVELOPMENT IN TEL AVIV
The tax men will want to know

schemes, like the Shikun Amami project of the Ministry of Labour. Here, down payments are much lower than for private housing, but debt repayment may take a lifetime.

Political parties build too: Another scheme recently introduced is the Save-Towards-A-Flat scheme, where potential flat buyers pay in a certain sum each month over a period of years, and obtain a new flat after 50-60 per cent of the total purchasing price has been paid, with the rest on mortgage. Most of Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv's residential quarter north of the Yarkon river, was built in this way.

Almost every political party has its own housing programme as well. Once again, the down payment may be smaller, but the repayment term is much longer. People who bought flats eight or ten years ago have, of course, benefited greatly from the inflation during that time, but today nearly all mortgages are linked to the dollar or the cost of living.

Some people argue that conditions in the United States are not much different, but this is not so. In the first place people buy houses and not flats. Also, incomes, and thus purchasing power, are



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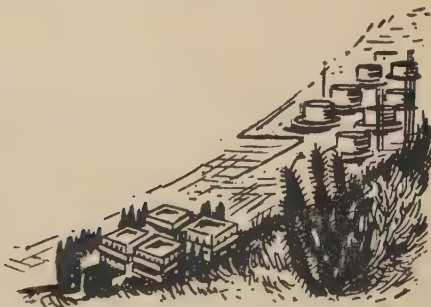
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much higher. Interest terms are much lower as well.

No rentable flats: Another factor which most forces people here to buy flats is the absence of new housing for rent. In a good city residential area, one room costs £8,000 to build. The high price of building land accounts for about half this sum, other costs for the rest.

These figures mean that a two-room flat would have to be let at some £200 a month to be a paying proposition, but since few people can afford such high rent, contractors sell flats instead.

A flat does not seem on the face of it to be a very good investment in this climate, where the average life-span of a block of flats is only 25 years. Apart from this, a flat buyer is also saddled with a number of co-owners, since the block is owned by the flat-dwellers collectively. Their negligence may help to lower the value of the property as a whole.

Bricks and mortar best: Just the same, expensive and risky though it may be, flat buying is still attractive to many Israelis, including middle class immigrants from eastern countries. Despite everything, it seems to be just as true here as elsewhere that bricks and mortar are the best investment.

INDUSTRY WITH A FUTURE

COUNTRY'S EIGHTY PLASTICS PRODUCERS

from Binyamin Hoffman

Aviv:

Israel's plastics industry is newer than that of many other countries, but this has proved more of an advantage than a handicap, since almost all the industry's machinery and equipment is the most modern available, imported from America and Germany.

Despite its comparatively late start, the plastics industry has made rapid progress, and today there are some 80 plants up and down the country, producing everything from teaspoons to car tyres.

Quality, though there is some uncertainty, is generally on a level with that of the leading world plastics producers, and output is high enough to meet local demand and provide a surplus for export.

Local raw materials: Israel's export markets in this field are small as yet, but expansion has been steady from year to year, especially of finished goods which obtain a proportion of plastics in the form of components.



ZIM'S NEW FACE
Frontage to the recently opened London office of the Israel Navigation Company

So far, most of Israel's raw materials for plastics manufacture have had to be imported, but a start has been made with local manufacture of some of these, and there have even been exports of them.

According to Dr. Tuvia Bar-Ilan, now Administrative Director of Bar-Ilan University, a pioneer of plastics manufacture in Israel who has closely followed its development, the industry had its beginnings in the country some twenty-five years ago.

Compression moulding: At first its activities were confined to compression moulding, the basic method of producing plastics by the use of heat and pressure, and the one from which most other methods derive.

Although other and more modern production methods have superseded compression moulding in many cases, it is still supreme in the manufacture of such products as electrical appliances.

There are three main raw materials in use in compression moulding—phenolic, urea and melamine powders—and one of these, phenolic formaldehyde, is manufactured by a Rehovot factory, using wood, asbestos and mica and other fillers.

New machine: Compression moulded plastics products include table and kitchen ware, electrical fittings of all kinds, radio parts and other industrial com-

ponents. Melamine dishes and decorative tiles have recently been added to this list by Mishmar Ha'emek's Tama factory.

(Continued on page 20)



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Packaging materials, flexible containers and toilet articles are produced by the injection moulding process. A new injection machine capable of producing articles up to 3½ lbs. in weight recently went into production in a Bnei Brak factory. The main raw materials used are polystyrene and polyethylene.

As far as extruded plastics are concerned, the compounds and stabilisers needed for the extrusion process are produced by a number of local manufacturers. Among the products manufactured by this method are gaskets, tubing, garden hose and sheathing for electrical wire and cables, where PVC is increasingly replacing rubber.

Plastic fly screens: Plastic sheeting, later vacuum moulded into refrigerator insulation, bottles and containers of various kinds are also extruded, using styrene copolymer in the first case and polyethylene in the second.

Two plants are at present concentrating on monofilament manufacture. A Rehovot company extrudes Saran (polyvinylidene chloride) into a fine plastic filament, which is later woven into car upholstery fabrics, fly and mosquito screens, and so on.

Rogosin Industries of Ashdot are now completing the installation of equipment for the polymerisation of Nylon-6 from imported raw materials. The fine filaments extruded will be used to make tyre cord and textiles.

For wall coverings: Apart from being used in the manufacture of all kinds of articles, plastics are also employed as coatings for paper and textiles, which are then embossed and "spanished"—printed in one or more colours by gravure or silk screen.

Several firms are engaged in this field, while others varnish paper and cardboard with natural and artificial resins, imparting a high gloss to their surfaces, and giving the finished product greatly enhanced sales appeal.

Thicker plastics film—usually PVC—is used for wall coverings, table cloths, shower curtains, and so on, while even heavier film is made into raincoats, field jackets and bathing caps.

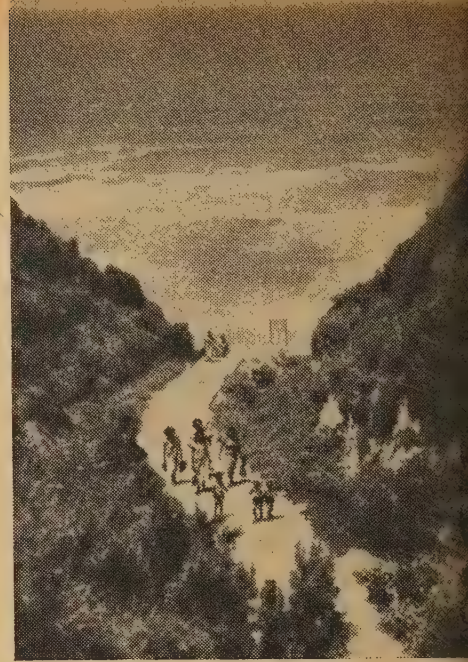
On the roads: The latest use for polyester, a thermo-setting resin with great strength and high resistance to corrosion, is in the manufacture of fibreglass car bodies. Makhteshim Ltd. of Beersheba, started polyester production under licence from the English firm of Scott-Bader eight months ago.

Autocars Ltd. of Haifa, are using it for the manufacture of lightweight cars and station wagon bodies. They weigh only a third as much as steel bodies of the same size.

Fibreglass-bodied vehicles assembled by Autocars Ltd. are appearing in growing numbers on Israel's roads, and have also been exported to Europe, Africa, Canada and even the United States.

Future looks good: Israel's plastics industry enjoys the benefits of technical advice and consultation services provided by the Weizmann Institute and the Technion, which between them can claim a fair share of the credit for the progress the industry has made.

Plastics production in Israel was worth an estimated I£15 million last year. Already employing close on 1,200 workers, the industry can look forward to a bright future, especially when the country's projected petro-chemical industry gets under way.



MID-SUMMER IN NATHANYA
A popular tourist resort

ISRAEL IN JUNE 1960

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY BY BARCLAYS BANK (D.C.O.)

- As part of its service for clients, Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) issues regular summaries of the economic situation in those countries which it serves. The following is Barclay's mid-1960 report on Israel.

Weather. During June temperatures were normal for the time of the year. Water consumption in May exceeded limits regarded as safe whilst the country's water resources continued to dwindle.

Vegetables. Due to abundant supplies cheaper vegetables flooded local markets and prices were expected to reach glut level by the end of the month. Trial exports to Europe of tomatoes, onions, new potatoes, and carrots have proved successful and a big vegetable export drive has been announced.

Dairying. Milk production which is now 23 per cent above the 1958 volume showed only an increase of some 2 per cent over the past year. In April—the peak month—about 21,000,000 litres were delivered to dairies by Jewish farmers. Moshavim account for 59 per cent of production, only 30 per cent coming from collective settlements. The remainder came from non-co-operative farmers.

Citrus. Total exports for the season 1959/60 were 10,200,000 cases. The main varieties were shamutis 6,748,000 cases, grapefruit 1,400,000 cases and valencia 1,620,000.

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Owing to an overproduction of citrus fruit in the world, prices were lower this year and Israel received \$2 million less than last although the country exported 50,000 more cases in 1959/60.

The 1960/61 crop may be about 1/10th smaller than this year owing to severe gales of hot winds and the bountiful harvests of the past two years which have weakened the trees.

Industry. The first shipment of parts for the assembly of 96 Studebaker Lark cars has arrived in Haifa. Between 30-35 per cent of the parts used will be of local manufacture. The first cars are expected to be on the market within a few weeks.

The Palestine Electric Corporation plan to spend £45 to £50 million for each of the next five years to meet anticipated increased demand for electricity from industry, agriculture and for household requirements. This represents some 5 to 6 per cent of the anticipated national investment over the period.

The Palestine Electric Corporation's total generating capacity by 1964/65 is expected to jump to 710,000 kilowatts representing a 73.2 per cent increase over the present total of 410,000 kilowatts.

A nylon plant with a production capacity of 1,000 tons of nylon textile yarn per annum in Ashdod is expected to be completed shortly. The plant will produce nylon yarns of 15 denier monofil as well as all deniers from 30 to 100 multifil.

The turnover of Israel's industrial establishments and workshops during 1959 increased by 16 per cent at current prices over the previous year and totalled £1,932 million. The following branches showed above average increases, diamonds (34 per cent), electrical appliances (27 per cent), mining and quarrying (24 per cent), transport vehicles (23 per cent), textiles (19 per cent), non-ferrous minerals (19 per cent), machinery (18 per cent), wood (17 per cent). No branch showed an increase of less than 8 per cent.

A plan to erect a rubber reclaiming plant at Nathanya has been approved by the Government.

The first Israel-assembled jet aircraft is already flying in June and, shortly afterwards the first jet plane assembled from all Israel-made parts, excepting the motor, will be in the air.

Israel production of gem diamonds is now approximately one-third that of Belgium and may rise to half Belgium's production in the not too distant future. Output which increased by 40 per cent in 1958 is still rising rapidly. Exports in the January/May 1960 period amounted to 242,736 carats worth \$23.8 million, a 19 per cent increase in quantity and 29.7 per cent external trade increase in value over the corresponding period in 1959.



JERUSALEM'S JAFFA ROAD JUNCTION

A little more of this and that—the Governor is not too pleased

Last year Israel sold \$3 million worth of textiles in the United States. One quarter of all rainwear imported into America comes from Israel and other items will be exported there this year. Sales of textiles in 1960 in the United States are expected to reach \$4 million.

Exports to Sweden topped the \$5 million mark last year and there are good prospects for a further increase this year particularly with cotton thread, manufactured goods and chemicals.

Tourism. The number of tourists to visit Israel in the first five months of this year was 51,553 against 37,289 in the corresponding period last year.

Finance. "The year 1959 was undoubtedly one of the best for the economy that Israel has yet had." This statement was made by the Governor of the Bank of Israel at a recent press conference. The Governor went on to say that three factors went to make 1959 a good year:

1. The Gross National Product increased by 12 per cent compared with 9 per cent for the previous year.
2. The trade deficit at \$308 million was \$30 million less than in 1958.
3. Prices were quite stable and only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rise was recorded compared with 8 per cent in 1957 and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in 1958.

As against this pleasing picture the Governor drew attention to certain weaknesses. In spite of the remarkable growth of the Gross National Product its effect was somewhat nullified by the increase in private consumption which absorbed half its gains. Similarly the relatively

slight rise of 5 per cent in the level of investment was inadequate to maintain economic growth. The two essential requirements for progress towards economic independence are the expansion of exports and an increase in private and public saving to assure a high level of investment.

The need to increase the 1960/61 budget by some £60 million has arisen due to higher cost of irrigation, defence, housing, industrial development, and drought compensation since the draft budget was presented in January.

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BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

Fri. 5th August: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 20.30 Sabbath Programme.
Sat. 6th August: 20.15 The News. 20.25 The Lighter Side. 20.35 This Week's Portion, by Rabbi Bernard Casper. 20.40 Cantorial Music.
Sun. 7th August: 20.15 The News. 20.25 "Heritage"—The Book and the People. 20.40 "In the Jewish World".
Mon. 8th August: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Sol Temkin sums up, "Could You Live in Israel?" 20.35 Shepherd Songs.
Tues. 9th August: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Commentary. 20.30 From Mount Scopus to Ain Kerem: The new Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre.
Wed. 10th August: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Tune of the Week. 20.30 Outstanding Women in Israel: II—Dr. Helena Kagan—A Medical Pioneer.
Thurs. 11th August: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Editorial Opinion. 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

JPA-JNF NEWS

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KEREN HAYESOD AFTER FORTY YEARS

The Keren Hayesod, equivalent in Britain to the Joint Palestine Appeal, has convened a world conference of its workers to coincide with the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the body.

The conference will take place on December 18-20, that is, on the eve of the coming Zionist congress.

Discussion on the future role of the Keren Hayesod began recently with a long statement made by Eliahu Dobkin, which constitutes at the same time a review of past achievements and a working paper on tomorrow's functions. Mr. Dobkin takes the view that the Jewish world is not yet fully aware of the scope of the tasks in Israel which the Jewish fund-raising movement must finance. He says:

Unparalleled: "The objectives which confronted the Keren Hayesod at the time of its establishment forty years ago, and at the time of the foundation of the State of Israel twelve years ago, are still before us today. The hundreds of millions

of pounds which the Jewish people voluntarily contributed in the course of the past twelve years constitute an achievement unparalleled by any other nation.

"But even this vast sum of money did not and could not meet our many and varied needs. Indeed, it must be categorically stated that the Jewish people has not measured up to its obligations, neither in terms of its ability to contribute nor in terms of the needs which the moneys raised must finance. This applies both in the years preceding the foundation of the State of Israel and in the years that have elapsed since its foundation.

"The cry of the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann, some years after the foundation of the Keren Hayesod: "Jewish people, where are you!" must still echo in the ears of the Jews of the world. We have not yet fully integrated the million Jews that we have absorbed since the foundation of the State. There are still fifty thousand immigrants in the ma'abarot—the immigrant's transit camps—besides many thousands in the slums on the outskirts of the larger urban centres. About half of the 485 new settlements are still waging a bitter struggle to keep their heads above water, because a sum of \$200 million must still be invested before they are finally consolidated.

Agency deficit: "The Jewish Agency is still labouring under the burden of a large deficit incurred owing to the insufficiency of funds to finance the absorption of the new immigrants. Immigration, it must be borne in mind, has always been unrestricted in respect of Jews in countries of repression and distress. We must repay the debts we have incurred, both capital and interest. There are still many breaches that must be stopped, but at the same time we must prepare for the next influx of immigrants, for it will surely come.

"More manpower, which immigration must contribute, and the acceleration of the process of immigration, is a vital question for Israel's consolidation, indeed for her very existence. We believe that immigration will burst the restrictions that have been imposed upon it, for there are still many Jews living in the three main centres of Jewish distress: the countries of Eastern and Central Europe (where there are 350,000 Jews, excluding the three million Jews of Soviet Russia); North Africa (where there are half a million Jews) and the Middle East (250,000).

There is no avenue open to these Jews other than emigration to the State of Israel. And who will be so bold as to predict what fate holds in store for Jews in other parts of the world, where today they enjoy comparative security?

"No, the task of the Keren Hayesod has not been consummated. Indeed, today it may even be more vital. It will certainly be more difficult."

GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Mr. David Lee by the members of the Fruit & Vegetable Trade J.P.A. committee; Havas Travel Service—Robert Werner and Sydney Friedland by the friends of Manchester House; Carol Rosalind Abrahams and Le Vay Lawrence on the occasion of their marriage by the father of the bride, Mr. H. Abrahams; In memory of her son Joel by his mother, Mrs. Rose Flowers; Alan Flax and Irene Shenhold on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. B. Flax; Sara Cohen by the Harrogate Women's Zionist Society; Anne Morris by the Harrogate Women's Zionist Society.

JUNIOR MAYFAIR GROUP

Another Younger Commission of the J.N.F. has just been organised in London. This is the Junior Mayfair Group, and it plans to raise £2,000 within the coming year through a long and varied programme of functions.

This is the 29th Younger Commission to be formed.

FOR THE YOUNG READER

THE STORY OF DAVID BEN-GURION

by

BARNET LITVINOFF

Valentine, Mitchell, London
Oceana Publications, New York

Also available at 12/6d. from:
J.N.F. Education Department,
65 Southampton Row, W.C.1

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Forty trees in the names of Malvina and Jacques Levy by their brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews and in-laws; 30 trees in the names of Miss Sheila Burnley and Mr. Geoffrey Hyman by the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Burnley; 30 trees in the names of Irene Myrtle Ramm and David Hyman Grossman by their parents; 25 trees in memory of their friend Fannie Goldberg who passed away on the 1st May 1960 by Sybil Dover, Lily Goldberg, Pearl Langman, Nora Lewis and Feiga Zederbaum; 25 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Lionelle Wolf by the Harrogate Zionist Society; 25 trees in the name of Mrs. Shoot's children; 24 trees in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Galinski's grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Twenty-one trees in the name of Dr. Theodor Herzl by Mr. A. Brodie; 20 trees in the names of Miss Diane Davis and Mr. Maurice Kraiss by the parents of the bride; 15 trees in the name of Anthony Wilfrid Mason by Prestwich Women's Zionist Society; 15 trees in the name of Vivien Judith Rose by her grandparents Essie and Sidney Sugarman; 15 trees in memory of Mrs. Zella Posner by her sister Mrs. Lily Veronique; 13 trees in the name of Harvey Cohen by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Anthony Belford by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Eric Bennett by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bennett; 13 trees in the name of Philip Solity by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Abraham Lehrer by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Michael Rudolph by his parents.

J P A - J N F NEWS

J.P.A. TOURISTS REVERSE ROLES

For many years now, the guide, philosopher and friend of J.P.A. tourists in Israel has been Michael Barzilai. At all hours of the day (and night) and usually accompanied by his wife, he would be there at Lydda airport or on the Haifa roadside to give a Keren Hayesod welcome to visitors from this country active in the fund-raising movement. He has patiently heard complaints from would-be VIP's, and tactfully settled them. He is just as patiently taken his tourists over the projects with which Anglo-Jewry has been associated, answered questions as though they were being posed for the first time, and cheerfully been on the job until the last one of them was tucked safely into bed.

Mr. Barzilai, who is the chief public relations officer of the Keren Hayesod, is concentrated on this aspect of his work because he believes that there is no better education for Diaspora Jews on the problems of Israel, and the country's potential, than by seeing for oneself. Last week he and his wife came to London for a brief holiday, and the roles were reversed. They in their turn were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Jeff in Baker Street and the event became something of a reunion party. Speaking briefly, Mr. Barzilai paid graceful tribute to Anglo-Jewry's tourists. He, of course, would prefer them to settle in Israel permanently; but if this were not possible, then he was glad to see them doing the next best thing in such large numbers. Among those present were

Hyam Morrison (who also spoke) and several members of the J.P.A. administrative committee in addition to many workers of the districts and Head Office personnel.

DR. A. GRANOTT AT SEVENTY

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of the president of the K.K.L., Dr. A. Granott, a reception took place at the King's Hotel, Jerusalem, tendered by the chairman of the Fund, Jacob Tsur, which was attended by Cabinet Ministers, members of the Zionist Executive, members of the Knesset, judges of the High Court, professors of the Hebrew University and representatives of many public institutions.

Tributes to Dr. Granott were paid by the Minister of Justice, Pinhas Rosen, by S. Shragai of the Zionist Executive, by the president of the Bank of Israel, David Horovitz, and by Moshe Sharett. Mr. Tsur announced in his speech that a book on economic and social problems in Israel would be published by "Dvir" in Tel Aviv in honour of Dr. Granott's birthday, with contributions from outstanding writers in these fields.

Among the many messages which arrived were greetings from the president of the Zionist Organisation, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, and from the Minister of Finance, Levi Eshkol. The following day Dr. and Mrs. Granott were the guests at a luncheon at the house of President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi.



Mr. and Mrs. Barzilai receiving friends at the reception.



Jack Sampson and I. Jack Lyons, textile trade personalities.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mr. S. Fisher, 3 Chalgrove Gardens, N.3, £26.10.0. Mr. Leff, 34 Waterfall Road, N.11, £6.11.4. Mrs. Sassoon, 25 Chessington Avenue, N.3, £5.9.8. Mrs. S. Barton, 1 Torrington Court, Torrington Park, N.12, £4.16.0. Mr. Goldberg, 'Sylvilla', 19 Parklands Drive, N.3, £4.2.2. Mr. Samson, 4 Woodside Avenue, N.12, £3.15.11. Dr. and Mrs. M. Frohlich, 60 Lullington Garth, Woodside Park, N.12, £3.0.1. Mrs. Class, 16 Chessington Avenue, N.3, £3.0.0. Mr. Grayeff, 42 Friern Park, N.12, £2.14.2. Mr. Halpern, 116 Torrington Park, N.12, £2.11.3. Mrs. E. Fass, 26 Christchurch Avenue, N.12, £2.10.8. Mrs. Rote, 170 Chancetonbury Way, N.12, £2.2.0. Mr. Randell, 13 Eton Avenue, N.12, £2.1.2. Mrs. Gulperin, 'Chamonix', 2 Hillcrest Gardens, N.3, £2.1.0. Mr. and Mrs. Witton, 95 Hendon Lane, N.3, £2.0.0. Mr. Schaller, 855 High Road, N.12, £2.0.0. Mr. Garfield, 6 Shortgate, Michieham Down, N.12, £2.0.0.

E. LONDON: Mr. L. M. Serks, 1 Goulton Road, E.5, £2.12.0. Mr. Abraham Glick, 12 Tyne Street, E.1, £2.10.0. Mr. Lewis Kay, 58 Commercial Road, E.1, £2.6.0. Mrs. Samuel, 41 Artillery Lane, E.1, £2.0.0.

E.C. LONDON: Mr. Simmonds, 1 Houndsditch, E.C.3, £6.10.0. Mr. Rosen, c/o Myers and Co., 437 St. John's Street, E.C.1, £3.5.0. Mrs. B. Prevezar, 11/12 St. Botolph Row, E.C.3, £3.3.5. Messrs. Elco Clocks & Watches Ltd., 51 Hatton Garden, E.C.1, £3.0.0. Domino Team, Fur Club, Worcester House, Vintners Place, E.C.4, £2.10.0. Mr. P. R. Wineman, 72 Gt. Eastern Street, E.C.2, 2.2.6. Witten Industrial Diamonds, 101 Hatton Garden, E.C.1, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. Abrams, 13 Armitage Road, N.W.11, £8.9.6. Mr. D. Kaye, 6 Green Lane, N.W.4, £6.3.0. Mr. J. Lyon, 172 Dorset House, N.W.1, £5.6.0. Mr. A. Lawrence, 112 Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.1, £3.0.10. Mr. Black, 44 Green Lane, N.W.4, £3.0.0. Mrs. Stekel, 46 Green Walk, N.W.4, £3.0.0. Mrs. Greenman, 65 Berkeley Court, N.W.1, £2.11.10. Mr. Samuel Myers, 44 Hanover Gate Mansions, Park Road, N.W.1, £2.11.0. Mr. Wiedman, 33 Ivor Place, N.W.1, £2.10.0. Mrs. Washman, 21 Green Walk, N.W.4, £2.10.0. Mrs. Shorn, 58 Berkeley Court, N.W.1, £2.9.0. Freedex Ltd., 222 Exmouth Road, N.W.1, £2.5.0. Mrs. Widawsky, 133 Clarence Gate Gardens, N.W.1, £2.2.6. Textmore Trading Co., 2/3 Crawley Mews, Eversholt Street, N.W.1, £2.1.0. Mr. Harold Hewitt, 15 Dorset House, N.W.1, £2.0.0. Dr. Lerner, 96 Dorset House, N.W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. Davis, 1 Regency House, Osnauburg Street, N.W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. J. Sheinman, 51 Berkeley Court, N.W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. Selig Margulies, 10 Southbourne Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0.

WEMBLEY: Mr. S. Gamsa, 90 Scarle Road, £3.3.0. Mr. Jacob Fefer, 38 Blenheim Gardens, £2.0.0. Dr. J. A. Blau, 50 East Lane, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Stern, 4 Sylvester Road, £2.0.0.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE: Miss Levie, 12 Brunswick Terrace, £22.1.0. Mr. Ritter, Flat 33, 4 Grand Avenue, £12.14.6. Mr. Lewis, 11 Astra House, Kings Road, £7.10.0. Dr. Kallenbach, 12 Brunswick Terrace, £5.0.0. Mr. Tinkel, 9 Somerhill Avenue, £4.17.3. Mr. Cohen, 23 Viceroy Lodge, Kingsway, £3.2.3. Mr. Davis, 25 Coleman Avenue, £3.2.0. Mr. Lewis, The Cottage, St. John's Road, £3.1.0. Mr. Coen, 24 Clermont Terrace, £3.0.10. Miss Patricia Bellman, 4 Dyke Close, £3.0.0. Master David Bellman, 4 Dyke Close, £3.0.0. Mr. Wise, 8 Dorsett Court, Kingsway, £2.8.4. Major A. H. E. Young, 28 Braemore Road, £2.7.9. Mr. Gerver, 19 Princess Crescent, £2.6.0. Mrs. Winer, 46 Vennor Villas, £2.5.0. Mr. Hoffman, 35 Pembroke Avenue, £2.2.0. Mr. Taitcher, 24 Third Avenue, £2.2.0. Mr. S. Eliasoff, Aryeh House School, Upper Drive, £2.1.7. Mr. Goodman, 12 Hove Manor, Hove Street, £2.0.0. Mr. Cohen, 41 Hove Manor, Hove Street, £2.0.0. Mr. Ritter, 1 Somerhill Avenue, £2.0.0. Mrs. Shornstone, 39 Wilbury Grange, Wilbury Road, £2.0.0. Mr. Frankel, E.11 Marine Gate, Black Rock, £2.0.0. Mr. Schaverin, F.2 Marine Gate, Black Rock, £2.0.0. Mrs. Viner, 20 Cannon Place, £2.0.0. Mr. Gimpelson, 30 Heathfield Avenue, Saldean, £3.14.9.

DUBLIN: Mrs. R. Isaacson, 48 Grosvenor Road, £20.7.3. E. Spain, 21 Court Flats, £17.0.0. L. Milofsky, 20 Greenmount Road, £15.0.0. L. Freedman, 103 Templeogue Road, £6.0.0. S. L. Morris, 15 Wasdale Park, £3.17.6. S. Marcus, 22 Braemore Park, £3.5.6. N. Mendell, 2 Wasdale Park, £2.2.0.

GLASGOW: Mr. G. Zederbaum, 83 Springkell Avenue, S.1, £4.15.0. Mrs. B. Madisky, 2 Nithsdale Drive, S.1, £2.4.0. Mr. R. Lucas, 32 Southlea Avenue, Giffnock, £2.4.0.

LEEDS: Rabi Z. Hodes, 62 Mexborough Street, 7, £5.11.11. Mrs. Celia Brown, 7 Allerton Avenue, £2.13.6. Dr. N. Lewis, 9 Southfield Drive, 17, £2.12.0. Mr. I. Shiffer, 78 Camp Road, 7, £2.10.0. Mrs. F. Taylor, 2 Moor Allerton Way, 17, £2.2.0. Mr. A. Huss, 19 The View, 17, £2.0.0.

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